



The sports festival in the Lenin Central Stadium in the Soviet capital, which opened on August 18 the Friendship-84 international contest in nine sports in Moscow and Tallinn, confirmed the loyalty to the Olympic ideals of the organizers and participants. The event is held in the atmosphere of friendship, keen competition and cooperation.

There were no titbits and award winners but no losers, since by participating the young men and women from various countries and continents express their adherence to the ideas of peace and friendship among peoples. Not for nothing the many viewers cordially welcome the performance of literally every participant, be he leader or novice in big sport.

We are confident that the contest on the Krylatskoye Olympic track will be long remembered by the Indian Navy's Tavor. Other Mongolians Koral from Burtia, Elkhodun Tikhonov from Ulaanbaatar and Gubai Tuvshin from Galtyn-Bissau. They were applauded during the 1 km race by the stands of a stadium where over 40 world records were set over past four years.

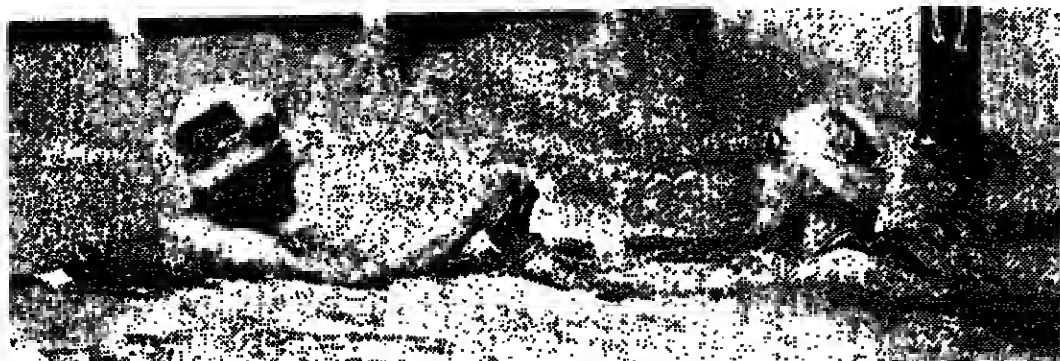
Maybe they are still far from record speeds but they showed all they are capable of here in an honest struggle. They will take back home the invaluable experience of participation in major events when world champions and world record holders compete side by side.

And when the lovers of physical culture and sport from various nations got the opportunity on August 18 to directly participate in the Friendship-84, over 3,000 people of various ages entered the Moscow peace stadium field in the streets of Moscow.

KOPYLOV PROVES CLASS

Triple world champion 24-year-old Soviet cyclist Sergei Kopylov won the first event on the Friendship-84 cycling programme on the Krylatskoye Olympic track in Moscow, clocking 1:03:58 in the 1 km time trial standing start, a new national record. He bettered his time of 1:03:94, which brought him the world title last year.

The runner-up in 1:04:179 was the GDR time trials team leader Mike Malchow. These riders are now in the world 1 km time trials final.



Top: a handshake after the 100 m freestyle final: winner Kristin Otto (left) and team-mate runner-up Birgit Meineke.

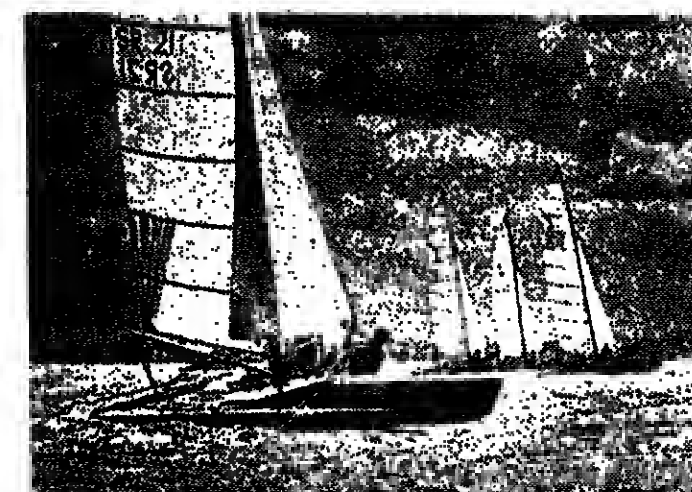
Cuban Alberto Juantorena (right) dashing off.

Sergei Kopylov (bottom).



High level of athletic competition

Titles have been awarded in 41 athletic events in Moscow and Pregel. In 20 events (12 women's and eight men's) the results were higher than those of the Los Angeles winners. To



International Friendship-84 sailing regatta in Tallinn is in progress. The most successful were Soviet yachtsmen who took the first three places in Tornado class. At the start with Viktor Potapov's yacht in the foreground.

the Friendship-84 tournament the USSR won 24 titles, the GDR — eight, Bulgaria — four, Cuba — three, Poland — two and Ethiopia and Hungary — one each.

In Pregel's women's competition Irina Meszynski of the GDR set a new world javelin best of 73 m 36 cm, a 10 cm improvement on the former record of Galina Savinkova of the USSR. The Soviet participant set three national records — in the men's long jump (8.81 m) for Konstantin Semynkin and the men's and women's 4x400 m relay (3:00.16 and 3:19.12 respectively).

Alberto Juantorena, outstanding Cuban runner, shared the 800 m title with Poland's Ryszard Ostrowski, and will now quit competitive sport. As usual, there were fine showings by Ethiopian long-distance runners. D. Nedu won the marathon in 2:10:32.0 and another two Ethiopian runners placed second and third in the 10,000 m.

There were excellent performances in the throwing contests. Below are the results compared with those of the Los Angeles Games.

Hammer: Yuri Sedykh (USSR) — 85.60 (78.04)
Javelin: Uwe Holm (GDR) — 94.44 (88.76)

Shot-put: Sergei Kozlov (USSR) — 21.64 (21.26)
Discus: Yuri Dancher (USSR) — 41.70 (36.30).

There were good results in the women's running. Nadezhda Ralagina of the USSR covered the 1500 m in 3:56.67 (4:03.25 at Los Angeles). Podyalovskaya of the USSR won the 800 m in 1:57.61, and Meda Stepanova of the USSR was top in the 400 m hurdles in 1:52.42. The triple jump pole vault and the 20 km and 30 km walks were better than in Los Angeles, too.

There was some disappointment in the jumping. World record holder Lyudmila Andriyeva of Bulgaria set only 1.95 m, and the women cleared 225 cm. Over 3,000 athletes from many countries entered the Moscow International marathon on August 18.

Dilyana Georgiyeva takes 'Sofia Prize'

World best all-arounder Dilyana Georgiyeva of Bulgaria took the overall title at the 1984 International day exercises contest in Sofia, 28,000 points. The 'Sofia Prize' is now hers.

Bulgaria's absolute champion Andriya Ralagina of the USSR and Europe's top all-arounder college student Dilyana, shared second and third places with 39,475 points.

Complexity and beauty at Budapest tournament

The USSR and the GDR two titles each at the 1984 International Friendship-84 day exercises contest in Budapest. The USSR further added a silver and four bronze medals and four bronze medals went to the GDR.

Brigitte Bahlus of Leipzig, the springboard with 351.10 m, while the men's event was won by 1980 Olympic champion Alexander Poryvov of the USSR with 697.50 points. Alexander's partner with 481.10 m platform with 481.10 m. The USSR's little went to Dilyana Georgiyeva of the USSR who took the title with 698.75 points.

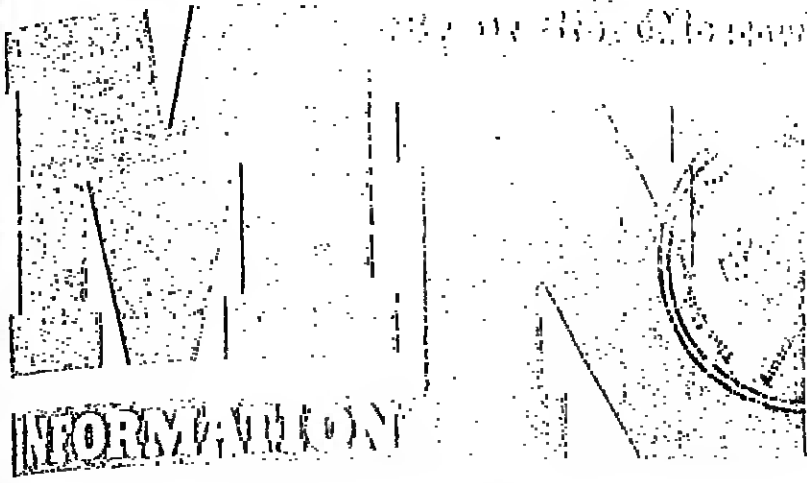
The tournament results indicate that the USSR and GDR are among the world's athletic nations in this sport.

The Moscow event was covered by our special correspondents Alexander E. Isenlin and Yuryev Isenlin. Photos by Boris Kuznetsov and Andrei Knyazev and Tsvetana.



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FRIENDSHIP-84

Eleven world records were set within seven days of the second stage of the International Friendship-84 competitions, which began August 17. The events are continuing.



From left to right clockwise: ● Sylvia Gerasch (GDR)—world record in the 100 m freestyle stroke. ● Sergei Zakharenko (USSR)—200 m backstroke record. ● Mikhail Savitskiy (Hungary)—leading the race.

'Friendship-84' — this is the motto of the International Friendship-84 contest which unites young men and women from various continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and America and reflects the growing of sports, friendship and peace. The struggle is limited to sports arenas only.

Day of the international competition becomes a day of sport, arousing the interest of spectators and athletes at stake are world, European and national records. Competitions offer the opportunity of meeting new Olympic and European champions and simultaneously with new names and faces that unknown 22-year-olds, future construction of the USSR and the GDR would win the 50 km race to the Krylatskoye track. You see competition side by side with him were 1981 world champion silver medalist Hans-Johann Paul of the GDR and the 'head' of the track bronze medalist Ivan Romanov. Even the coach of the Hungarian team testifies in holding Miklos.

Perhaps this is what Miklos might say later: The track history varying you, the wonderful emotions and objectivity of the spectators and the crammed stands made such an impression on me that I simply flew to victory. In order to set a record result, unfold the highest potential of an athlete one needs the conditions and the atmosphere of the Friendship-84 contest. And the athletes not only compete and train; they themselves become viewers, with pleasure participating in the cultural programme offered by the organizers. Thus the sports delegations competing in Moscow are rather fond of sightseeing excursions, visits to

(Continued on page 8)

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

In preparation for the 27th Party Congress the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered the suggestions of Konstantin Chernenko about possible introduction of certain changes in the Rules of the CPSU. The Politbureau has deemed it appropriate to generalize and prepare, concurrently with the work on the new wording of the Programme of the CPSU, suggestions on possible changes and additions to the Party Rules. A Commission of the CPSU Central Committee has been formed for the purpose.

The Politbureau has also discussed the preliminary results of the economic experiment commenced early 1984 and aimed at achieving higher economic self-sufficiency and at giving greater responsibility to the enterprise under five ministries.

It has been noted that the set of measures aimed at increasing the interest of work collectives in order to achieve higher productivity has had on the whole positive effects on their economic activities.

The Politbureau has accepted suggestions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and of the Council of Ministers of the Union Republics on extending the new system of economic activity to the other branches of industry by 1985.

CHANGES IN THE MONGOLIAN LEADERSHIP



J. Batmunkh.

Jambyn Batmunkh has been elected as the new General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, who was the Party's General Secretary and Member of the Politbureau of the MPRP Central Committee for over four decades was replaced for health reasons and with his consent.

Such are the decisions of the extraordinary 8th Plenary Meeting of the MPRP Central Committee which took place in Ulan Bator. The session of the People's Great Hural of the MPRP has also replaced Yu. Tsedenbal as the President of the Pradulum of the People's Great Hural taking account of his health and with his consent.

Profound gratitude has been expressed to Yu. Tsedenbal for his outstanding service to the Party and the people. Speaking at the Plenary Meeting, the new General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee J. Batmunkh said that the most important landmarks in the history of the MPRP invoke the name of Yu. Tsedenbal as a tested Party and state leader. Recognized also are his diversified and fruitful activity in building the foundations of socialism, the successful industrialization of the country and liquidating the socialist transformation of the agricultural sector.

(Continued on page 8)

WORLD CHESS TITLE CONTESTS

FIDE President Florencio Campomanes, who recently visited the USSR, has expressed satisfaction with progress in the preparations towards the world chess contests due to start in September in Moscow and Volgograd.

Soviet players Maya Chiburdanidze and Lina Levitina will clash in Volgograd while Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov struggle it out in Moscow.

The latter pair will meet in the Hall of Columns, the House of Trade Unions. The official opening is on September 9.

A player will have to total six points, with draws counted not to be able to win.

The chief judge is Yugoslav Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric. The Volgograd contest, to be

staged in the beautiful Pioneer Palace, will start on September 10 under the championship of chief judge Jaroslav Salter of Czechoslovakia.

Unlike the Moscow match, the winner will have to total more than half the maximum points, i.e., 8.5 (sixteen games are scheduled to be played).

Football—still most popular sport

FIFA President Joao Havelange said that the 1994 world football competitions will be staged in Brazil. He said in Rio de Janeiro that he had not the slightest doubt about that. He said the competitions would demonstrate to the world that football has been and still remains the most attractive sport.

DEFEATLESS SERIES STOPPED

The USSR football side beat Mexico 3-0 in a friendly match in Leningrad.

The visitors, who will be hosting the next world cup, are now on a tour of Europe. Earlier they drew with Ireland 0-0.

Football—still most popular sport

It was with only several minutes from time that goalkeeper Rodionov and Blokhin netted another two goals.

The game was the final test prior to the 1986 world championship elimination games. On September 12 the USSR will take on Ireland.

The GDR 1-1 and beat Finland 3-0.

Already in the tenth minute from start Mexican goalkeeper scored. It seemed our players would build on their success but the opponents were accurate in defence and aggressive in attack. It was a fast-moving, tough and exciting game.

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FACTS AND EVENTS

The Syrian Arab Republic supports the new proposals of the UN on the Middle East and declares its intention to take part in the Middle East conference. The Syrian government representative at the UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's letter points out that the Syrian government is ready to make possible only through its efforts.

The determination of the people and the Government of Cuba to have colonialism and imperialism completely eradicated has been noted by the republic's foreign minister, Roberto Mugabe. During the regional meeting of the organization of African states in the south of Africa, he said that African can think of itself as genuinely free and independent only when it is free from the influence of the continent and the world.

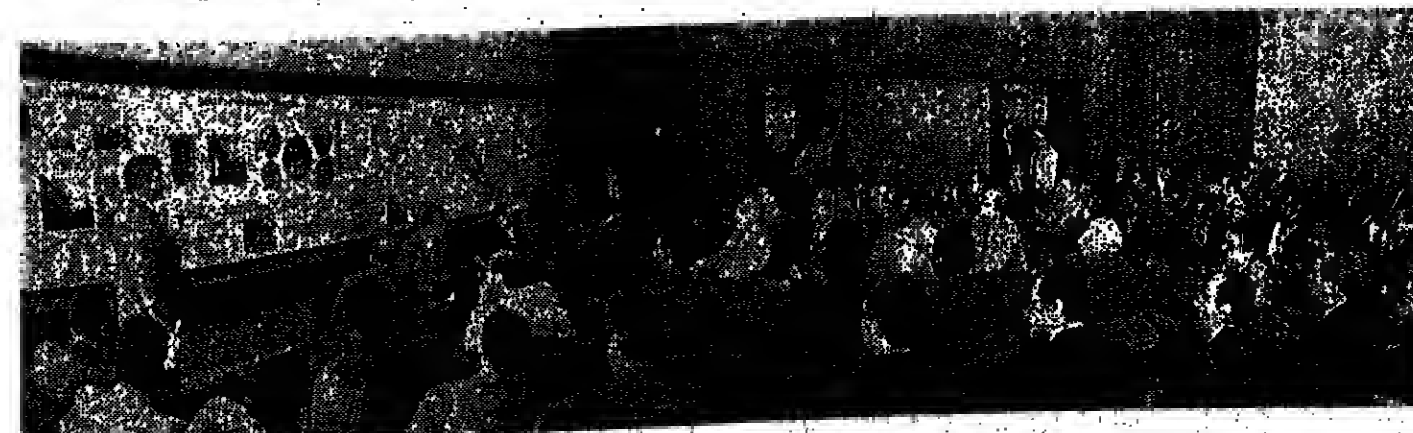
27-MINUTE SPACE TALK FOR DIPLOMATS

On August 22 Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Soloviyov and Oleg Alkov, the crew of the orbital research complex comprising Soyuz-7, Soyuz T-11 and Progress-23, welcomed, during their 27-minute communication session with Earth, a big group of heads of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR who visited a mission control centre in Kaliningrad outside Moscow.

The diplomats representing over 40 nations met centre managers and cosmonauts Alexander Leonov and Valery Kuksakov.

They learned about the operation of the centre, which receives TV, radio and telephone information on the flight, both from the orbital complex itself and from ground and ocean-based tracking stations.

(Continued on page 5)



Mission control centre managers and cosmonauts briefing foreign diplomats about the services of the centre.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

New port on the Baltic

A new port for handling freight bound for and from Africa is under construction on the Baltic in Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia. Scheduled to come into operation in 1986, it will handle traditional African exports like cocoa, coffee, and citrus fruits. Ships will get out from the port to Africa with machinery, construction materials and loadstuffs. Stated for construction is a refrigerated depot to process 500,000 tonnes of perishable freight daily.

All these data and facts were revealed at an international seminar in Leningrad sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Africa and assisted by Soviet organizations.

Already built are jetties for handling ships carrying mineral fertilizer and construction materials. The new harbor will have a railway terminal and a terminal for handling 5,000,000 tonnes of grain a year. Special piers for container ships are also under construction.

A superpowerful tractor

Field tests have begun in Chelyabinsk of a superpowerful tractor, T-800, designed to operate in tundra and swamps with thick overburdens.

The new tractor has a semi-portal "two-storey" radiator. Its caterpillars are higher than an average man and it weighs one hundred tonnes. It is five times more powerful than the Chelyabinsk-manufactured T-130M.

Powerful technology capable of operating under the harsh conditions of Siberia and the Far East is needed for the intensive and faster development of the regions' natural resources, particularly after the completion of the Baikal-Amur Railway. To do their job efficiently the designers went in Chukotka and Nagaiad where they interviewed tractor-operators. They also studied the best Soviet and foreign made tractors. The resulting machine represents a new caterpillar class.



● Long northern evenings pass quicker with songs and knitting. ● Tourists join festival performers in a circle dance.



● Transneft crutawomen.

A POPULAR FESTIVAL IN KIZHI

These pictures were taken at an old-time craft festival on the Kizhi Island in Karelia (in Autonomous Republic in USSR's European north-west). Craftsmen from all over the surrounding region gathered in this famous folk-art open-air museum which is a tourist attraction.

Ceramic utensils made of the famous red clay from the banks of Lake Onega are well known even outside Karelia. They were made in a makeshift open-air workshop, as tourists watched the light drawings emerge out of the hands of Transneft crutawomen, weavers and spinners. The craftsmen could rival the men who had once built the wooden masterpieces of Kizhi. Woodcarvers, coopers and shoemakers also displayed their skill.

The festival was accompanied with old songs, dances and other traditional performances.

AN ENERGY-SAVING EXCAVATOR

A new type of excavator that recuperates power of its main engine has been developed at a plant in Kovrov (Central European Russia). A pneumatic hydroaccumulator is the key element that makes it possible to utilize the energy of idle stroke of the beam. It is transmitted to the hydroaccumulator and later used in production. As a result, the excavator saves over 20 per cent of the power.

AN ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE OVER TIEN SHAN MOUNTAINS

This country's highest electric transmission line between Baskoon and Entelchik stretches over 4,000 m high Tien Shan ridges standing in its way. The line will accelerate the development of the Eastern Kirghizia region, rich in minerals.

possible for building oil and gas pipelines and construction of roads. It is also useful in land reclamation.

Round the Soviet Union

● AN EXPERIMENT IN DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF LAKE WATER FROM DISTANCE HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN LADOGSKOYE OZERNOYE LAKE IN THE NORTH-WEST OF THE SOVIET UNION. From USSR Science Academy's experts took photos of the water in both lakes by means of a helicopter, and used devices from space. The findings will help prevent negative effects of man's activities on the environment. The government is now studying the actual quality of water quality in large lakes.

● AIRMEN IN GEORGIA HAVE RECEIVED AN UNUSUAL BUT VERY HELPFUL GIFT. MAP OF THE MAIN BIRD MIGRATION ROUTES OVER THE CAUCASUS PREPARED BY THE LISI UNIVERSITY ORIENTALISTS. Conservationists also find this map very useful as it traces land routes of migratory birds as well as a map important for determining reserves.

● AN ENGINEER FOR SECONDARY ENERGY RESOURCES HAS BECOME A STATE MEMBER OF ALL THE DESIGN RESEARCH INSTITUTES AT KHARKOV (THE UKRAINE). This office was created to study the use of the lost energy of nuclear power plants which was lost in the train of electricity. Special emphasis is placed on the recovery of nuclear plants.

990 minutes one way. Five minutes will be needed for turning the ship before the pier, fifteen for mooring, twenty for unhooking and rolling out the cars. All in all, every 7,000-tonne ferry carrying two railway cars will take a return trip in less than two days.

BIO ENERGY IN THE OFFING

Hundreds of large stock-raising complexes and poultry farms have been built in this country. They are modern enterprises with a high level of mechanization and automation. Their advantages are obvious. Alongside the advantages, however, there are also disadvantages. The main one is the problem of disposing of poultry droppings and pig manure. The problem is particularly acute in the USSR and abroad. Special attention has been paid to this problem in the USSR and abroad. Special attention has been paid to this problem in the USSR and abroad.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES MADE TWICE SHORTER

When the sea "bridge" across the Baltic Sea connecting the USSR and the GDR by a ferry-boat is completed, cargo will take twice as long time to travel between the two countries. On the Soviet side, writes IZVESTIA, the ferry will moor at Kalpeda, Lithuania, with its haven well protected against stormy winds. Its spacious inner roads and non-freezing sea. The distance to the fishermen's village of Mukran on the Rügen Island is only 273 nautical miles. Mukran will take the ferries coming from the USSR.

Six ferries will operate in the line already under construction in the Wismar shipyard. The 190 m by 20 m double-deckers will carry 198 four-axle cars and travel

Places to visit



Prince Vladimir, the son of Prince Svyatoslav, took up Christianity in 988 and widely spread the faith of Kievan Rus to the east. He was the first to build a church in the city. This was the first of his son Yaroslav (known as Yaroslav the Wise). Prince Yaroslav initiated large-scale construction projects in Kiev. In his reign the city became much larger. The Kiev-Pechersk Lavra was established at that time. It was in the Lavra and its monasteries that the first translations and copies of church writings and books worked. Historic records were written, schools were opened, and the first library was founded in the St. Sophia Cathedral. Handicrafts thrived in the city. The St. Sophia Cathedral shows the high cultural level of Kiev at the time. Its frescoes and mosaics are world famous. Fortunately, it emerged practically undamaged from World War II.

The Kiev-Pechersk historic and cultural monument is more than 900 years old. It includes 100 buildings, forty of which are classified as architectural monuments. Numerous underground galleries lead to its central buildings. With the help of electric and radio sounding the ground has been examined to a depth of 10 metres and a special chart of cavities has been drafted. This chart will be used to build the remains of the 11th-century khmelnytsa.

The Lavra is a depository of precious ancient collections including historic relics, books and other painted matter. Pictures above shows one of the "nooks" of the Lavra.

Soviet ship saves American fishermen

SCS signals from a small American trawler "Zachar Prokhorov" were received in the Baffin Bay by Soviet fishermen working in the North Pacific. The full-treacher "Kontalka" and "Semen" "Pashoneda" and "Mya Yegorova" immediately started to search the vessel, but communication with it terminated immediately. Together with American ships, they continued their search for the missing ship. The crew of an American trawler discovered that four of their companions from the sunken ship had saved their lives in a rubber boat. Frozen and needing

medical aid, they were taken to the Soviet trawler "Mya Yegorova" where the ship's doctors, headed by chief physician G. P. Koryukhin, did all they could to revive the distressed men.

The American fishermen told the "Mya Yegorova" with deep gratitude. They had received attention and care on the small but hospitable Soviet territory.

AUTOMOBILE PARADE



● A cross-country vehicle based on the Ural automobile is for glimmers in Western Siberia (left). ● Visitors examining a 190-tonne BelAZ dump truck (right).

About two hundred automobiles, motorcycles and mopeds, abounding with bright paint, are shown at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow at an expo devoted to 60 years of the Soviet automobile industry. Most exhibits are new products whose full-scale manufacture will start shortly.

Science and technology

NEW METHOD OF SEARCHING FOR OIL AND GAS

Soviet specialists have worked out a new effective method of search for oil and gas. For this it is not necessary to drill usual expensive prospecting wells. The "X-ray" by means of powerful acoustic waves which help reveal deposits. Geologists are planning great hopes on this method in investigating vast, almost inaccessible mountainous districts of Eastern Siberia. Scientists maintain that major oil reserves are concentrated there. The new method will help reduce by far the time of geological survey.

THERMAL SIGNALS OF SKIN

Applying electrodes to different parts of a patient's body the doctor does not examine the indicator panel of the instrument measuring the electric conductivity of the skin. Comparing the examination he notes: "It is necessary to check, by all means, the liver, the rest is normal."

The auxiliary diagnosis method, worked out by Latvian neuro-physiologists, takes into account the peculiarities of the skin thermal regulation.

Various areas of the skin react differently on increased air temperature, about which one can judge by the changes

of electric conductivity," explains A. Aldersons, Cand. Sc. (Medicine). "But we are interested not in any areas but only the so-called teloxogenic zone, each reflecting the condition of some organ. If its functions are disturbed heat transfer increases in a definite spot on the surface of the body. The lessening of heat transfer is a welcome sign that everything is all right. A scheme of the arrangement of these zones has been drawn up. The area of each zone is up to 15 square centimeters. One has a direct nervous link with the heart, the other—with lungs, and the third—with kidneys. Altogether, there are about 30 such zones."

The new method supplements but does not replace the traditional forms of diagnosis, revealing the alarming signals of the organism. It only helps look for the causes of functional defects.

ULTRAVIOLET RAYS AGAINST HARMFUL INSECTS

An instrument to destroy harmful insects has been developed by experts from Krasnodar (south of European Russia). It weighs about two kg and its shape looks like a street lamp with protective casing. The instrument is very simple in operation. Its essence is to draw harmful insects flies and mosquitoes, in the spectrum of ultraviolet, falling into the "zone of attraction" insects perish. A total of 10,000 such instruments are needed for the livestock farms of the Krasnodar Territory only. Such instruments can be effectively applied at the enterprises for processing food, in dairies and stockhouses.

27-MINUTE SPACE TALK FOR DIPLOMATS

(Continued from page 1)

In the main hall where a light-blue spark flashed moving fast over a map pointing out the location of the orbital complex the diplomats saw a film on the busy everyday life at the control centre.

On the day the Mayak, the crew of the orbital complex, took time out to rest. It was the 16th day of their work in orbit, a work much of which is part of a programme for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space.

Many experiments aboard the complex use instruments and units made in the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and France. The crew is preparing for space probing as part of the "Black Sea" programme sponsored by

many countries. Five minutes of space filming will provide as much data as would more than two years of aerial photography.

The development of new processes and structures for earth and space needs, manufacture of superpure substances and materials in deep vacuum and zero gravity, a wide programme of medico-biological and astrophysical research and experiments — the range of work now being done embraces over a hundred areas of research to benefit the Soviet economy. The data obtained has a general human value as it makes us more knowledgeable about the Earth and the Universe.

Addressing the diplomats from their space orbit the cosmonauts stressed that space offered really boundless possibilities for international cooperation for the good of all peoples on Earth. The prime condition for it is a peaceful space open to all.

Vladimir KYUCHARYANTS

VIEWPOINT

BOOKS DRAWING PEOPLES TOGETHER

Georgi ANDZHAPARIDZE, editor-in-chief, foreign fiction department, Rodage Publishers

Our house publishes about 350 books annually coming out in 40 foreign languages and almost 100 Russian publications. So we address our books both to Soviet and foreign readers. For the readers in other countries we try to provide mostly Russian classics (Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Chekhov and others) as well as new names in the multilingual Soviet literature.

Speaking about foreign fiction, we cannot help considering the fact that certain Eurocentrism exists still now in the perception of readers in many countries. The traditional cultural orientation in Europe, also taking place in the developing countries, represents not only a heritage of the colonial past but also certain inertia in thinking. For now in various Latin American, Asian and African countries there are a lot of authors of international standing. I am of the opinion that Europe has long since stopped to "hold the monopoly" in literature. High literature springs out of great social upheavals, and it is quite natural that in the developing world where tremendous social and political changes take place, big writers appear. They are the ones whom publishers publish.

Large Abadía is very popular with Soviet readers. Last year Rodage published his new novel "Frente, Full-Dress Coat and Nightgown", a stinging satire directed against the Soviet ideology and its bearers. Our readers know the story of the popular Argentinian prose-writer Jose Victor "We Come From Madrid". His selected works are now prepared for publication.

"The Call of the Earth" is the name of the volume of fiction writers that is to be put out this year. It includes folk stories and short stories by such prose-writers as Bisham Sahel, Renou and Komalesher who are already known to the Soviet readers and several now names one of whom is Krishna Sahl, a prize-winner of the Literary Academy of India. Rodage also publishes plays by the leading Syrian playwright Sadiq Vass ("Mamdukh Djebel's Head", "An Evening With Abu Khalil al-Kebani", "The Sultan is a Sultan" and "Year Meleety the Elephant").

We shall put out "The Modern Philippine Short Story, 1960-1970" and other works from official Latin America, Africa and Asia literatures.

How does our reader take these books? Judging from the extensive mail, the interest towards the fiction of the developing countries grows in the USSR every year. Our readers note that these works touch upon important socio-political and moral-ethical problems facing the peoples of the newly liberated countries. These books help Soviet people understand better what preoccupies ordinary people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, what feelings they experience. Many letters take notice of the latest, high professional level and novelty of approach on the part of the writers. The readers are eager to learn new names, they often complain that the number of copies published is insufficient.

By the way, the problem of circulation is a relative one. Quite often we publish foreign writers in circulations which are larger than what they have in their native countries. Even to the USA, let alone less developed countries, the circulation of 100 thousand copies is already a headliner while for us this number of copies is quite ordinary.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A PRIZE FOR NATURE PRESERVATION

The Moscow State University has been awarded a silver medal of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The UNEP prize conferred on the Soviet university, writes SELSKAYA ZHIZN, is proof of the Soviet Union's active part in such a vast area of human activity as protection of the biosphere, preservation of nature and management of resources. Scientists, professors and students of the country's biggest educational institution—biologists, geographers, geologists, physicists, chemists and mathematicians—are engaged in extensive research in this field. Several research findings are successfully applied, for example, in the area of fighting soil erosion, undertaken jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture. University's research into the methods of preserving the planet's flora, fauna and water resources is particularly valuable. Among the interesting studies are the prevention of the negative effects of intensive farming on nature and designing of settlements organically linked to nature and which do not pollute it with industrial or municipal wastes.

NEW MACHINERY TESTED ON THE YENISEI

The SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper recently reported about the conclusion of electrical tests carried out on the eighth machine of the Sayano-Shushenskoy power station now under construction in Siberia. Operators work side by side with construction workers. Since the commissioning of the first unit in December,

ENTERTAINMENT

A VISIT TO INDIA

You do not have to travel far to see India. An exhibition of Indian achievements in various branches of industry and culture has been mounted at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. Indian officials are staging concerts. An episode during one of these concerts was taken by our photo correspondent Boris Kautman.

The exhibition has been timed to coincide with the 37th anniversary of India's independence. A festival of Indian films is going on. They include: "36 Chauranghi" (a psychological drama, "Rivers that Flow into the Sea" (about a famous dancer), "Half Truth" (a detective), "The Story of Two Lovers", and "My Golden Mamma" (lyrical melodrama). "The Meaning of Life" (whose heroine fights for her human dignity) and "Leave It as It Is" (a comedy about the funny adventures of two photo-



graphers). The films are shown at the "Tbilisi" and "Rodina" cinema houses in Moscow. Later they will be shown in Leningrad and Baku.

A WEEK OF SOVIET MUSIC IN FINLAND

A Week of Soviet Music has been opened for the first time in Finland. The Symphony Orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Culture gave a concert of works by Soviet composers: Sergei Prokofiev, Tikhon Khrennikov and Rodion Shchedrin in the Helsinki Hall in Helsinki. Finnish people will meet live musical collectives including the Moscow Opera Workshop led by Boris Pokrovsky, and famous soloists, composers and critics. Different national composers will be introduced. Two exhibitions will be held: "Pages of Soviet Music History" and "Young Artists of the 1970s". "The Week of Soviet Music in Finland is an outstanding event not only because of the participation of outstanding artists from this country," says

Georgi Ivanov, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, addressing a press conference. "It is a noteworthy event primarily because it gives a vivid example of fruitful cooperation between countries having different social systems, a cooperation based on principles of equality and a strict observance of each other's interests, plus non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. This is mutually beneficial." Finnish musicians will come to the Soviet Union on a reciprocal visit in March 1985. They will include the Helsinki Symphony Orchestra, the Radio Chamber Choir, the popular variety ensemble, and several soloists. An exhibition of Finnish folk music instruments will be held.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

BORISLAV BRONDUKOV

Strange as it may seem, "negative" roles made Borislav Brondukov famous. Not even simply negative for those are sometimes advantageously offset against poorly conceived personae. His heroes had nothing malicious about them, nothing of the strong personality. They were just humble degraded men. His first notable role — a young thief in "The Stone Cross" who was to be executed for their calls for compassion while Fedot, the inveterate drunkard he played in Gennadiy Danilov's "Akony" only slightly arouses ironic pity. These two characters are diametrically opposite in the force of their emotional impact: the first role seems to be the actor's only genuinely dramatic role. As to Fedot, he is a caricature of a man, a monument to lack of spirit boldly played by the actor.

Not that Brondukov remained at all unnoticed before "Akony". He had been shot in twenty films, playing both mean passions of a "humane man" and great love without return but it was only after "Akony" that he became one of the most shot Ukrainian actors outside the Dovzhenko Studios in Kiev. Every time he appeared on the screen, even if no words were pronounced, he did not remain unnoticed. The actor very often plays incidental characters, managing to render to the audience his character's entire previous life, all the fine components of his fate and temperament — not in the minimum screen time.

One cannot forget, for example, a humble soldier who runs crazy across the snow-covered field to overtake Prince Volkonsky's sledge in Vladimir Motyl's "Star of Encouraging Hope". Or the works superintending Zybulo, the most brilliant among the debate-heated characters in Sergei Nikolsky's "The Bonus", the most unimposing one whose only remark makes the highest point in the conflict. The viewers certainly remember the lumpy, but not a harmless man, who energetically "inculcates" justice in Georgi Danilov's "The Autumn Marathon".

Resorting to the rich possibilities of expression that tragically others, Brondukov evokes a complex and mixed attitude towards his characters — from condescending pity to admiration of humanity and courage of the "second-rate" character. This is why it is surprising, although it is not accidental, to see the actor beginning to play quite positive characters. It was specifically for Borislav Brondukov that the scriptwriter Viktor Marezko wrote the part of

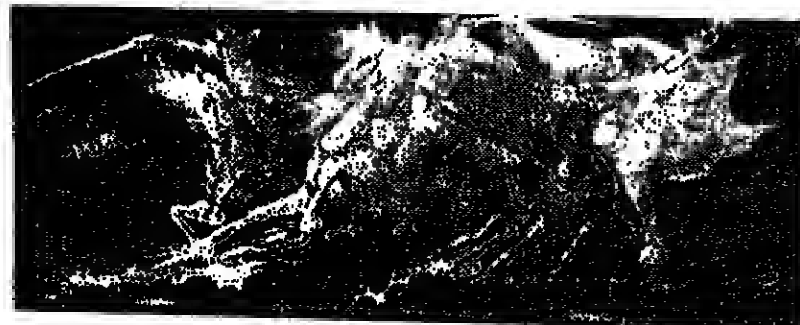


the veterinarian Dezukin in the tragicomedy "Nikonorova Is Waiting for You". The actor profusely displayed his comic talent in the brilliant dialogue with Natalya Gundarova. In the actor's biography there is hardly a more touching character. The image of the simple and wise Chilean Nepomukeno in Sebastian Alonso's "Santa Esperanza" is positive and penetrating in its tragic approach, bringing forth Chaplin's tradition in cinema. Finally, the image of the Grebnev in "I Am a Frontier Guard" has become a creative search for a hero of our time. This does not mean that the actor has forgotten his "negative", "humble", pitiful, funny and defenseless characters. He has no problem in where to shoot. His problem is a more complicated one: what should be chosen? His choice is not according to the division into negative and positive characters, not according to the number of shooting days either, but "so that human dignity echoes in the cinema audience".

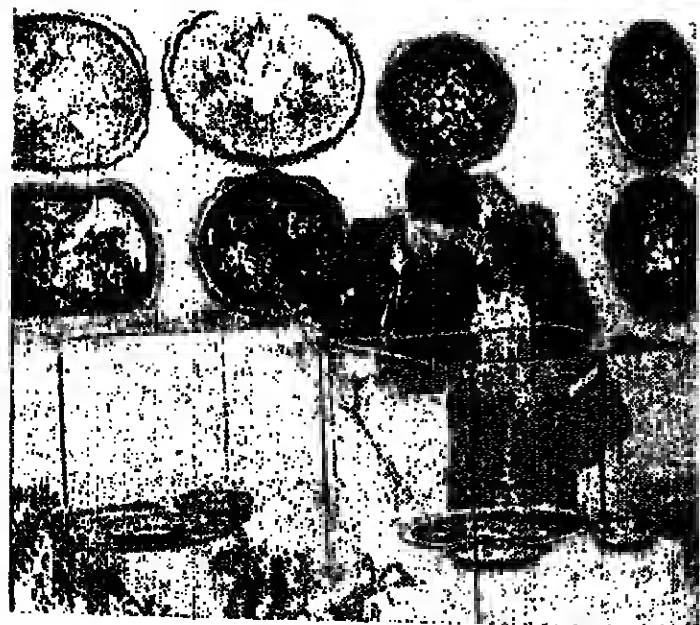
Vera ZHELOVA

Fedoskino and Zhostovo handicrafts on show

Right: G. Larischkov's "Attack" (Fedoskino).



Bottom picture: a corner of the exhibition with the famous Zhostovo metal trays.



Fedoskino and Zhostovo miniatures currently on show, 46 Gorky St Moscow, keep striking the visitor's eye with lights of fancy, elegance and beauty.

Fedoskino miniatures are almost 200 years old, but the art remains young. Side by side with traditional themes derived from stories and tales, new ones devoted to space flights and the friendship of Soviet peoples are used. The world-famous Zhostovo trays are like beautiful bouquets of flowers.

60 masters from the well-known artistic schools are demonstrating about 400 of their best creations.

WHAT'S ON!

August 25-27

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 25 — Offenbach, "La belle Helene" (opera). 26 (mon)—Vainberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 26 (even) — Tchekhovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 27 — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet).

Satre Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St). 25 — Ustinov, "Krumpholtz". 26 (mon) — Gordin, "Phenomena"; 26 (even) — Alyoshin, "The 18th Canal". 27 — Brecht, "The Threepenny Opera".

FILMS

Time of Wishes (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A psychological drama about a woman to her thirties who marries a worthy, but not young man. Cinema: "Otkrytiye" (42 Prospekt Kallina). Metro Arbatokaya. Bus 89. Trolleybus 2.

"Rossiya" (12 Pushkin St. Moscow). Pushkinskaya. Gorky skaya. Lite and Tears and Love (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). The events take place in the house of veterans. Cinema: "Zaryadya" (1 Mirovskaya Embankment). Metro Ploshchad Nigla.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (46b Gorky St). 400 hours by 60 noted painters are on display at the "Fedoskino, Zhostovo" exhibition. Daily, from noon to 7 p.m., except Monday. Metro Mayakovskaya. Trolleybus 1, 12, 20.

Timiryazev Museum of Botany (15 Malaya Gruzinskaya St). Over 200 illustrations and drawings from the vast collection of Andrei Manyev (Moscow Regional Botanical Garden). Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Friday — noon to 8 p.m. Metro Krasnaya Zvezda.

BUSINESS

COOPERATION BETWEEN CMEA AND FINLAND GROWING

The relations between CMEA and Finland are examined by T. Prokhorov, the organization's secretary on the Commission for Cooperation between CMEA and Finland.

Back in 1950s-1960s Finnish had four hydroelectric plants in the Murmansk Region. In the last few years Finnish workers have carried out a considerable volume of work on the reconstruction and erection of new shops at the Srednegorsk (Leningrad Region) integrated pulp-and-paper mill. They also did some construction work at the Pyrozero integrated logging enterprise in Soviet Karelia.

Finland firms are also engaged in other economic activities in the USSR. They have supplied sets of equipment and provided technological assistance in the construction of a number of wood complexes and

pulp mills both in the USSR and other CMEA member-countries. On their part, the CMEA countries have assisted Finland technologically and economically in the construction of several projects.

Issues of mutual assistance in the building of industrial enterprises are also considered by the Commission for Cooperation. Following its recommendations, protocols on multilateral international cooperation in designing and building modern paint enterprises, fertilizer factories, plants for making PVC pipes and connecting parts have been concluded. A protocol signed on March 5, 1984, envisages the reconstruction and expansion of an integrated pulp-and-paper mill in Bulgaria.

The recent CMEA top-level economic conference clearly underlined the fact that the organization was prepared to develop

mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technological relations with all states. Development of such relations contributes to better mutual understanding among peoples. It also promotes international détente.

WHY PEGARD SUFFERS LOSSES

Soviet Union's economic potential will not suffer because one machine tool will not be supplied to this country, said I. Maslov, general director of Stankomport, commenting on the decision of the Belgian authorities not to allow Pegard to deliver to the Soviet customer the horizontal miller-boiler manufactured in 1983. The decision affects in the first place the firm Pegard, depriving it of the possibility of supplying its products to the USSR.

Besides, such actions are harmful to the normal course of trade development, narrowing the possibilities for expanding Stankomport's cooperation with the Belgian machine-tool companies and undermining the trust to trading partners.

Our organization continued to the last moment to support Pegard in its desire to honour the contract, thus showing that the Soviet side has always been a reliable partner in international trade. I would like to recall, said I. Maslov in conclusion, that all attempts to introduce limitations in the trade with the USSR and inflict damage to our economy have always failed.

THE EFFICIENT FREIGHT CARRIER;



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YAK-52 made in Romania

The production of YAK-52 planes at the Bacau plant (Romania) was started in 1976. The Soviet Union supplied technical documentation, necessary materials and equipment, rendered technical assistance in starting production.

In 1978 Romanians managed to produce first YAK-52s and by 1982 the designed capacity was attained. During this time relations between aircraft builders of both countries grew stronger and developed, direct links were established to promptly solve all the problems relating to the production of the YAK-52. Today the plant delivers to the USSR all the planes produced there.

We highly value cooperation with the USSR in aircraft construction, as well as to sign new

contracts. Broad development vistas are opening before the aircraft plant in Bacau. It starts production of engines for YAK-52 planes, formerly imported from the USSR, some other units and parts. Talks are now in progress on the transfer of Soviet documentation to the plant for the production of a new single-seater, the YAK-53 sports plane.

Philately

Friendship-84 commemorated in stamps



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of five stamps (1, 3, 10, 15 and 20 kopek denominations) to commemorate the Friendship-84 international sports competitions. Specifically the stamps are dedicated to basketball, gymnastics, weightlifting, wrestling and track and field.

Intourist news

Cuarles, President of the Republic of Colombia, who stressed the special importance of tourism for understanding among nations.

Intourist has been an associate member of COTAL since 1982 which helps it to learn about the travel business in Latin America and to inform it about travel opportunities available in the USSR.

The congress was accompanied by an exhibition, in which more than 400 travel firms, airlines, hotel associations and car hiring firms participated.

Intourist has its stand which arouses great interest. It provides information on tourism in the USSR, including prices and facilities offered for foreign tourists.

Nina BASHIROVA

At the COTAL Congress

The 27th COTAL Congress was held in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia). This regional tourist organization was set up in 1957. Apart from 10 national associations of travel agents, and transport and hotel companies doing business in Latin America, its membership included tourist firms and organizations of other continents. COTAL intends to unite the organizations of all tourist organizations in Latin America to promote the tourist industry there.

The congress was attended by more than 2,500 people from 65 countries of America, Europe and Asia. It was opened by Bettino Bonacur

CONCERT HALLS

Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhiki). 25 — The Halls ensemble in concert in Rhythms and Colours concert of popular music by modern Greek composers. Herakleia Gardens, Mirror Theatre (Karlinsky Ryad). 25 — "The Club of Chacalot" (comedy), a concert-parody of Moscow artists.

pellions. 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Swimmers from Austria, Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, India, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR are taking part.

FIELD HOCKEY

Dynamo Stadium. 26 — Friendship-84 international competition. 10 a.m., noon, 4 p.m., 6 p.m.

RACING

Ippodrome (22 Bogoyovo St). 26 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

August 25-27

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells and rain on August 25 is expected. Night temperatures of 9°, 14°C and of 17°, 22°C during the day. On August 26, 27, temperatures will drop to 7°, 12°C (slight frosts are possible) in the night and to 13°, 18°C during the day. No rain. NIV and N wind, 6-10 mps.

Hot weather in Central Asia is a usual thing, but such hot days (40°C) and for such a long period as Tajikistan is experienced now usually occur twice in 80 years.

SPORTS

BASKETBALL
Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Ilovkina St) and Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leninsky Prospekt). 26 and 27 — Friendship-84 international competitions. Noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 9 p.m. (both days).

ROWING
Rowing Canal in Krylatskoye Marina. All-day rowing. Bus 29-25 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 11 a.m. All will vie for gold medals in one-, two-, four-, and eight-oared shells in the rowing day of the competition.

SWIMMING
Olympic Swimming Pool (Prospect Mira). 25 — Friendship-84 international competitions. 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.